

these birds, and after comparing them with the specimens in the Tring Museum had furnished him with the following remarks:—

(1) *Rhipidura intermedia* seems to be a fairly well-marked subspecies of *R. rufifrons*, but nothing more. I cannot see that the orange-rufous on the tail is less extended *nor* that the black gular band is narrower, though, on the other hand, the white area of the throat is somewhat larger!

(2) *Eopsaltria nana* is quite a good species. The Tring Museum contains examples of it from Queensland, procured by Meek.

(3) There can be no doubt that *Malurus assimilis*, *M. lamberti*, and *M. pulcherrimus* are distinct forms, which can be easily recognized.

(7) This *Climacteris* should be compared with the type of *C. weiskei*, Reichenow (Orn. Monatsb. viii. p. 187, 1900), in the British Museum.

[I have made this comparison, and find that *C. weiskei* has a rufous rump, and is a smaller form of *C. pyrrhonota* (see Hellmayr, Das Tierr., Aves, Lief. 18, p. 225). But if, as Mr. Campbell tells us, *C. pyrrhonota* is only the young of *C. scandens* (Nest & Eggs Austr. B. p. 333), this bird may be the adult form of *C. weiskei*. Further specimens from Queensland are required to settle this point.—P. L. S.]

(8) *Melithreptus leucogenys* seems to be hardly separable from *M. brevirostris*.

(9, 10) The three forms *Pachycephala gutturalis*, *P. occidentalis*, and *P. contempta* are very distinct *subspecies*. I have compared Mr. North's *P. howensis* with my *P. contempta*, Bull. B. O. C. viii. p. xv (1898) (which name has several years' priority), and find them identical, as was to be expected from the locality.

(11) *Aphelocephala nigricincta*. There is no example of this species at Tring.

Mr. F. J. JACKSON forwarded the following communication:—

In the collections recently brought home by me there are two species which appear to be undescribed:—

MEGABIAS ÆQUATORIALIS, n. sp.

*Megabias flammulatus* (nec Verr.), Shelley, P. Z. S. 1888, p. 27.

♂. *M. similis M. atrialato*, Cass., ♂, sed suprà viridinitens, nec chalybeo-nitens. Long. tot. 6·6 poll., culm. 0·95, alæ 3·55, caudæ 2·35, tarsi 0·65.

♀. *M. similis M. atrialato* ♀, sed rectricibus nigricantibus, castaneo marginatis, et pileo brunnescente dorso concolore facile distinguenda. Long. tot. 6·5 poll., alæ 3·5.

*Hab.* Entebbe, Uganda; Toro.

The male only differs from the West-African *M. atrialatus* (Cass.) in having a bottle-green gloss on the black plumage of the upper surface, instead of steel-green. The female, however, is very different from the same sex of *M. atrialatus*, which has a chestnut tail. The inner secondaries are also chestnut with black centres, whereas in *æquatorialis* they are blackish brown with chestnut edges.

APALIS RUWENZORII, n. sp.

*A. similis A. pulchræ*, sed supra dilutius grisescens, et notæo olivaceo lavato, pileo dorso concolore; gula læte cinnamomea, et torque collari saturatè cïeraceo, minime nigro, distinguenda. Long. tot. 4·2 poll., culm. 0·6, alæ 2·0, caudæ 1·4, tarsi 0·85.

*Hab.* Ruwenzori, February and March, 1902.

Of this new form I obtained three specimens from Ruwenzori.

On behalf of Mr. W. EAGLE CLARKE, Mr. Howard Saunders exhibited a Short-toed Lark, obtained on one of the Flannan Islands on 20th September last, as recorded in Ann. Scottish N. H. p. 206. Some details from Mr. Clarke's letters were read, and comments made by Mr. Saunders on the line of flight which had landed the Subalpine Warbler at St. Kilda, and had probably taken the Short-toed Lark farther north-east to the Flannans.